## **CRII: CPS: Wearable-Machine Interface Architectures**

Project URL: Computational Medicine Lab.ece.uh.edu/NSF-CISE-CRII-CPS-project

### Challenges

- Stress is "The Health Epidemic of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century".
- Changes in heart rate, blood pressure, cortisol level, and skin conductance often accompany high levels of stress.



- Skin conductance and serum cortisol levels follow similar dynamics, involving sparse neural stimuli from the brain and an underlying physiological system.
- To track the stress state of an individual, inference of the sparse neural stimuli and the identification of the underlying physiological system is important.
- The ultimate goal is to close the loop and regulate stress.



#### Scientific Impact

- Sparse deconvolution can be applied to problems in multiple domains (e.g. pulsatile hormone signal recovery, ventricular depolarization detection in electrocardiograms (EKGs), calcium imaging, electroencephalogram (EEG) sleep spindle detection).
- State-space methods enable tracking human emotions and behavior within a system-theoretic framework where the ultimate goal is to design controllers for different applications such as treating neuropsychiatric disorders including Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

 Inferring the underlying neural mechanisms and reconstruction of mentalstress-related brain dynamics through wearable devices could potentially be extended to design closed-loop deep brain stimulation systems.



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